

The Weekly Museum.

VOL. IV.]

SATURDAY, APRIL 28, 1792.

[NUMBER 207.]

NEW-YORK: Printed and Published by JOHN HARRISSON, at his Printing-Office, No. 3, Peck-Slip.

ASSIZE of BREAD,

Established February 15, 1792.

A loaf of inspected superfine wheat flour to weigh two pounds three ounces and an half for six-pence.—A loaf of inspected common wheat flour to weigh two pounds eight ounces for six-pence.—A loaf of rye flour to weigh two pounds ten ounces for three-pence.

The PROGRESS of VICE.

A moral Tale.

YOUNG Davis was the son of a reputable tradesman in the city of London. He received an education calculated to accomplish him both for commercial and polite life: His genius was brilliant, and his disposition tender. With these advantages he became the indulged favourite of his parents. His vices were liberal and splendid: They were a pleasing form, and therefore escaped censure. In the morning of life, it was not considered how much they would cloud the evening: happily for his parents they died, unthinking of the dangers which awaited their darling child. They left him in the possession of a genteel fortune, which they hoped he would improve by business; but his genius and education, while they made him acquainted with the useful arts, had given him a superior relish for those which are pleasing and elegant. He had never yet wanted money, and was insensible for its value: his fortune dazzled his eyes, and bewildered his judgment; he thought it sufficient to purchase for him a continuance of enjoyments. Trade was beneath his talents, and pleasure in every alluring form invited him to her courts.—The syren song prevailed, and ruin pressed on with hasty steps. His father's stock was sold, and young Davis commenced gentleman; he was suited to the character in every respect but the possession of wealth. Thus qualified he procured admission to the best of company. As he kept pace with these in manners, he was necessarily obliged to keep pace with them in expence. Like them he gamed, and like them he became the prey of sharpers; his ignorance was their gain; his honesty their security; and his generosity their abuse. A disposition tender and gentle as his was, naturally was susceptible of the charms of beauty. The harlot whom man had betrayed from happiness and peace, sought an object of revenge, and found a fit one in young Davis.

Thus attacked by imposition on one side, and deceit on the other, his fortune declining apace. He saw impending danger, and endeavoured to avoid it, but vain. Prudence had quitted the helm; the bark was left to

the guidance of pleasure; and though a wreck was not immediate, it was inevitable. To avoid further injury by play, Davis deserted the gaming table; to protect him from the snares of prostituted beauty, he married; the measure was wise, but ill-timed. The fatal die was already cast. He chose a partner to please his fancy. Generosity forbade every idea of interest; a sentiment so noble at an earlier period, would have ensured his happiness; but he had roved at large too long; variety had been courted, and soon gained the heart of her old admirer. Davis strayed from the path of conjugal duty; he was convinced of the injustice of his conduct; and he could not bear to receive the caresses of a woman he was daily loading with injuries. Though no upbraidings fell from her tongue, millions were suggested by his own conscience. To avoid a teller, he rushed into a greater evil; he abandoned his wife, and sought a wretched asylum in the arms of those who hardly could receive an additional wrong. The small remains of his fortune they quickly dissipated. What was now to be done? that, at which his gentle heart revolted: he was now to turn villain. He had been half ruined by the foul play of others; and now he must resort to foul play himself, in order to procure a miserable subsistence. Being possessed of a genteel figure and address, he was readily admitted into the fraternity of professional gamblers. He had fatally learnt the principles of play, and was only to be instructed in its vile arts; of these he soon became an approved master. His own losses gave a specious air of justice to the recovery of them by the same means as had occasioned their privation. For some time success attended this dishonest plan; but pigeons at length did not fly every day, and appearances must be sustained. A gamester is a gentleman, and the vices of a gentleman must be dignified with the appellation of honorable; what means then that are honorable can a distressed gamester resort to?—The road points out itself directly: a highwayman is an honorable character. This character poor Davis with horror assumed; his whole frame trembled when preparing the dreadful instruments of terror and of death; but he flattered himself that they need only to be prepared. Alas! once plunged in guilt we know not whither it will lead us: corruption of morals induces us to commit inferior crimes, and self-preservation prompts us to perpetrate greater for their concealment. Thus it was with young Davis; when he went out he shuddered at the very thoughts of murder—before he returned he was involved in the guilt of it. A disregard to the property of his neighbour, was quickly followed by the

sacrifice of his life. The gentleman he robbed resisted his attack, to effectuate his purpose, and obtain a temporary safety, he therefore shot him; rifled his pockets, and escaped; he fled for secrecy and security to the apartment of his Delilah; here, while property remained, he was concealed; when it was expended, his faithless harlot gave information of him for the sake of a share in the reward, given as the price of his blood. He was apprehended, tried, convicted, and, as a murderer, ordered for speedy execution. Sensible of the magnitude of his guilt, he murmured not at the dreadful sentence. Death came as a kind relief, though in a disgraceful form. The blessing of life appeared to him as a curse, inasmuch, as he had basely torn it from a fellow creature. With these awful reflections he entered his dreary cell; he had not been there long, when the massy door opened, and presented to his affrighted view, his injured and deserted wife—not come to censure and condemn, but to pity and to soothe his sorrows; for a while her tender purpose was resisted—her presence planted new thorns in the bosom of her guilty and afflicted husband, but her forgiveness plucked them out again, and healed his wounds. The dreadful moment of their earthly separation for ever arrived—the last mutual embrace was given—the big tear burst down the manly cheek, while female fortitude struggled to conceal the sympathetic pearl, that would have rent the soul of him for whom it rose. The jailor, whose rude feelings were softened by the scene, led the beautiful mourner from the prison, and warned the captive of the approaching hour of death: he attended the cart with resolution tempered by decency. In his way to the fatal tree, his crimes were forgotten, his penitence admired, and his sufferings pitied. When arrived at the tragic spot, he then addressed the surrounding spectators:

“ My Friends and fellow Mortals,

“ You here behold one moulded like yourselves, about to suffer an ignominious, tho’ just, death. One, who, a few years back, as little thought of such an end as any who look on him. He gloried in imprudence, but suspected not how soon it would force him into vice. He was a votary of pleasure not thinking it would lead to pain. By nature he was formed honest and humane, but by necessity, produced from folly, rendered cruel and unjust. From such a character, placed in a situation where he can have no interest at heart but your own, take some advice. Let diligence and economy be your riches. Let virtue be your pleasure. Suppress not your passions, they were given for your use; but subject them to the controul of reason, and

direct them to the purposes of honor and justice. If beauty claims your attention, marry early the virtuous object of your affections; believe that none but a virtuous woman can make you permanently happy. Fear not the expences honourably incurred by an extensive family—Providence bids you encounter such difficulties: be less afraid of poverty than vice. Resist the first attack of dissipation. Let not ambition appear above your sphere in life, distress you in your circumstances, least it prompt you to base means for their replenishment. Revere your God; be just and kind to men; avoid my crimes, and thereby shun my fate; lively honestly; die with credit; and thus insure temporal happiness, and temporal bliss."

The cart drew away, and poor Davis fled to the mercy of his Father. May his misfortunes preserve the virtuous in the wisdom of their ways, and draw the vicious from the paths of destruction.

ANECDOTES.

Of the late EMPEROR of GERMANY.

SOME days before his Imperial Majesty set out on a journey to Paris, a petition was presented to him in behalf of a poor superannuated Officer, who lived with a family of ten children, in an indigent condition, at some distance from Vienna, praying an augmentation of a small pension he enjoyed. The person who presented the petition, recommended the poor Officer in the strongest terms, mentioning many essential services he had rendered the House of Austria during a number of years, and representing his present condition as very deplorable and indigent. The Emperor enquired of several old Officers whether they knew that man, and received from all of them an excellent character. His majesty gave no answer to the petition; but finding that the place of the poor Officers residence lay in the road, he resolved to enquire personally into his circumstances. Accordingly, when on his journey, he went without any attendants to the house of this poor Officer, whom he found at dinner with eleven children, upon some vegetables of his own planting. The Emperor, struck with the sight of this venerable old man, whose countenance betrayed a virtuous heart, and whose face bore the honorable marks of his former profession, questioned him concerning his circumstances, which he found in every respect, corresponding with what had been represented. Then looking at the children, he said, "I heard you had ten children but here I see eleven." "This (replied the Officer, pointing to the eleventh) is a poor orphan I found at my door, and though I have done all that I could to engage some persons more opulent than I am to provide for him, or to bring him into some charity school, all my endeavours have proved in vain; I have therefore shared my small portion with him, brought him up as my own child, and, from the disposition I have discovered in him, I have reason to hope he will become a virtuous member of society."—The Emperor admired the noble and generous humanity of this indigent man and he discovered himself to the Officer, and said, "I desire that all these children may be my pensioners, and that you would continue to give them examples of virtue and honor. I grant you 100 florins per annum for each of them, and 200 florins addition to your pension. Go to morrow to my Treasurer, where you will receive your first quarter's payment, with a commission of Lieutenancy for your eldest son. Continue to be your

childrens careful tutor, and I will be henceforth their father."—The old man, with all his family, threw himself at his Sovereign's feet, which he bedewed with tears of gratitude. The Emperor shed tears himself, and, after giving some small presents to the children, retired. When he joined his retinue, he said to Count Colloredo, "I thank God for this days favour; he hath guided me to discover a virtuous man who was in obscurity."

How noble must be the soul of that Sovereign, who personally seeks and succours indigent virtue in obscurity! There are few such examples among modern Kings; nor in Courts, debauched by luxury, and rendered callous by corruption.

Of the KING of PRUSSIA.

THE great Frederick, walking one day thro' the ranks of his army, asked one of his soldiers, "Of what religion art thou my friend?" "Sir I am a Jew." "and so am I too," said the King; and, "What art thou?" continued he to another—"I am a Roman Catholic;" "and so am I," said the King. On putting the same question to the next, the man confessed he was a Mahometan; "and so am I," still echoed the King. By this ingenious apologue, the Royal Philosopher said to those about him, that he meant only to inculcate this general maxim. that Legislators ought to protect every religion in as free a manner as if they professed it themselves.

For the WEEKLY MUSEUM.

To Mr. Z.

MISS JULIAN's respectful compliments to Mr. Z. although he has not conducted with that consistency his letter promised, by answering her's, yet she has reason to rejoice and thank him for his late publication, as it has proved an additional happiness to her in causing her to refuse a man she would not love. She now feels as though she breathes in a free and healthy atmosphere; her heart expands with joy; and the usual softness of her countenance has fled with the departure of her long, perishing, and mean-spirited lover: May the winds waft him over the seas, and prevent his ever landing on the American shores again. Should Mr. Z. ever be acquainted with Julian, he will find her possessed of a tender affectionate disposition, calculated to soften the ills of human life, with a discerning sense of whatever is decent, delicate, or worthy of admiration. Julian does not possess striking talents; she has been oppressed with grief, anxiety and care, which has checked that advancement in literature and gay life, which her education and stile of life might promise; her happiness must be found, and center in her own family. She never was accustomed to seek for it abroad; economy and prudence, with every appearance of gentility, she is an advocate for. Miss Julian hopes the next or some paper will produce as frank and just description of Mr. Z.'s sentiments as this does of her's. She has no fortune that she can command; but is promised by a near relation a handsome settlement, provided he marries a man in business, and not a gambler, or one of a despotic character, as they would be effectual barriers to her happiness.

New-York, April 25.

JULIAN.

BON MOT.

A Certain sop was boasting in company, that he had every Sense in perfection: No by —, said one who stood by, there is one you are entirely without, and that is common sense.

For the WEEKLY MUSEUM.

Mr. Harrison,

By inserting the following you'll oblige a Subscriber, whose prospects of happiness are blasted in every sense, in consequence of the villainous conduct of a Speculator, who is now in possession of what was gained by close application and honest industry.

GRANT me ye powers my hearts delight,
In whom the virtues all unite,
To make my bliss secure;
In Dye's street doth the nymph reside,
There grace with piety's allied,
And Charity is her name.

My fair is modest, meek and mild,
She's been misfortunes patient child,
Make her, ye Gods, your care!
But I must flee! my fortune's gone,
And ev'ry prospect with it flown,
Except thy image dear.

April 11.

ALEXIS.

For the WEEKLY MUSEUM.

The UNLUCKY DISCOVERY.

AS by Lucilla's door I came,
I wrote the initials of my name,
And left them for her view;
The one was E.
Plain as could be,
The other: W.

I thought the nymph, when she should see
Those letters there, would think of me,
And in that thought was blest;
But soon as e'er
She saw them there,
She thought of East and West.

By this the cruel truth I prove,
Lucilla has but little love,
But little you may see;
For far as East,
Is from the West,
So far her thoughts from me.

From where the sun begins to rise,
To where he sets in distant skies,
Lucilla's mind can rove;
But can't be brought,
To fix one thought,
On him that hopes her love.

But since she has within her breast,
All other thoughts to make her blest,
If I am worth her care;
Ye Gods correct,
This one defect,
And place me ever there.

April 26, 1792.

E. W.

For the WEEKLY MUSEUM.

A REBUS.

THE bird that is docile and man imitates;
A bird that when singing all nature hates;
The bird whose sweet accents such charms doth impart,
That lovers oft listen to ease a sad heart.
The standard of Rome, a bird of great fame,
A bird whose gay plumage expresses his name.

When all these initials are properly join'd,
Without magic art, or study you'll find,
Why mourns the poor widow and orphan oppress'd:
Why business stagnates, and the merchants distress'd.
Why great men retire to a gloomy retreat,
Appoint, and postpone their supporters to meet.
Should honor and prudence possess ev'ry breast,
Our friend would return, and each heart be at rest.

April 20.

CLARA.

NEW-YORK, April 28.

WE learn from good authority, that Bowles, who heretofore occasioned so much mischief in the Creek nation, in opposing M'Gillivray and the Commissioners from extending the line between the state of Georgia and that nation, is in confinement on board a Spanish man of war, at Havannah, from whence he is to be conveyed to Madrid, to suffer for robbing some stores within the Spanish territory, for which Governor Guicci has lodged a formal complaint against him to his Catholic Majesty.

The following memorandums of Donations made the last session by the Legislature to the Seminaries of learning within this state, is given to the public as an important piece of information.

To Columbia College.

1500l. for a library.

200l. for chemical apparatus.

1200l. for a wall round the College.

5000l. for erecting a hall and additional wing to the College.

750l. for five years annually, unless otherwise directed by the Legislature, for salaries of additional professors.

1500l. in like manner, annually to the Regents of the University, for the use of the academics.

We learn that MARINUS WILLET, Esq. Sheriff of this City, is appointed a Brigadier General in the Army of the United States.

Providence (R.I.) April 14. Sunday afternoon last the body of a new born female infant was found in one of the Docks of this city, tied in a handkerchief. The inhuman mother is not yet discovered.

Pittsburgh, April 14.—On Sunday the 11th of April two lads were missing from the waters of Whelen, and three parties in a short time went in pursuit of them. One party, the first out, had crossed the Ohio, and were on the opposite bank at the place where the Indians intended to cross, at the same time the Indians had reached the river, and our people were unfortunately discovered by them. The Indians fled down the river. Capt. Paul, (the second party) at this time was about a half a mile in the rear, and the third party lower down the river. Coming up to the place which the Indians left when discovered, they found that they had tomahawked and scalped the two boys, and also had tomahawked on the left side of the head a another lad which they had also taken, but who had not been missed—they had scalped him and cut his throat, but so high under the chin as not to be mortal, and it is likely he may recover with the loss of an eye. This lad had come to himself, and left the place where he was wounded in this desperate manner, before our people came up, and had got upon one of the horses, which the Indians had stolen, and which they were obliged to quit, and had rode three miles into Grave creek settlement. On Wednesday following, a woman was killed and scalped near Mr. Brice's meeting house, within two hundred yards of the great road leading from Washington to Whelen, and fifteen miles within the settlement.—In consequence of the above information, Absalom Baird, Esq. Lieutenant of Washington County, has ordered out a party of militia.

A man, whose name I do not recollect, being on Thursday the 5th inst. at the house of a family of the name of Edger, they were talking of removing to another house of the name of Humphreys; going back to Edgar's on Friday about noon he found the family gone, and supposed they had gone to Humphreys, went over there, and when within some distance of the house, saw a number of mangled carcases, instantly made his retreat, and brought in the intelligence. These families

consisted of upwards of 20 persons young and old. The settlement is under a general alarm, and Wolf's old fort is talked of as the place of stand. This is within five miles of the Town of Washington.

A letter from Whelen, fort, dated the 4th inst. says, "We are informed by Mr. Whitfel, one of our spies, who arrived here last night about midnight, that he made discoveries of two parties of Indians, hunting on the head waters of Capteenah; that he believes a larger party of Indians was not far distant, and supposes they will cross the Ohio at the mouth of Fish creek."

SHIP NEWS.

Capt. Milberry, on the 28th of March, in lat. 25, 16, N. long. 66 W. spoke the ship Massachusetts, William Doliver Master, from Rotterdam, 100 days out, bound for the Havanna all well.

The Ship Nancy Lewis, of and from Charleston bound to Europe, 11 days out, returned to that port in distress.

The Brig Maria, Doughterty, four days out from Savannah, bound to Liverpool, sprung a leak and was obliged to put into Charleston in distress. PIRACY and MURDER.

Extract of a Letter from St. Andro in Spain, dated 26th of February 1792.

"The Brigantine Thereza, Capt. Manuel Rodrigues, which sailed from Philadelphia some time in the beginning of last winter, was manned with the following people, viz. the Captain, his mate, three seamen, and a lad, all Spaniards, belonging to St. Sebastian; besides these there were William Jackson, an American, an Englishman, and a native of Mahon, as seamen on board the said brig.

"It appears that the brig proceeded on her voyage from Philadelphia for St. Andro until she got within 48 leagues of Cape Finistere, when, on the 3d of February, at 2 o'clock in the morning, Jackson, the Englishman, and the native of Mahon took Advantage of the Captain, mate, and three seamen and the lad, and murdered them all. The Captain had the watch upon deck; they first murdered him with a hatchet, and then killed the rest, and then proceeded with the brig until they came as far up the Bay of Biscay as Cape Pannis, which is about forty leagues from this place; there they took to their long boat, and left the brig with her sails standing, and made for the land; but before they reached it, they fell in with a small fishing boat from Cape Finistere, bound to this place. Jackson, and the native of Mahon left the boat and took passage in the vessel for this place, the Englishman staid in the boat. Jackson and the other arrived here the next day in the coaster. They said they had been cast away near Cape Finistere, and begged all masters of American vessels to give them a passage to America. Jackson obtained a passage in the Jane for Baltimore, and the ship had once attempted to sail, but the wind dying away, was detained.

"Two days after the pirates left the brig, some fishing boats came across her, and got her into a small port near Cape Pannis. There was every appearance of bloodshed on board her; the news soon reached this place, when Jackson and the other were taken up and searched, and a large bag containing rusted shirts and other clothes, not the apparel of a common sailor, and a very fine silver watch, were found in custody of Jackson. Capt. Larrea, who arrived at this time from New-York, and who had given the command to Mr. Rodrigues in Philadelphia, went to see the clothes, &c. which he swore to be the property of Mr. Rodrigues. In consequence of which, they were well ironed and put in prison, since which they have confessed the whole as here related, and we hope they will meet with their just deserts."

In consequence of a number of literary favors received through the Post-Office, (and for which the Editor had to pay postage) he informs his correspondents that, for their accommodation, there is a Letter-Box at the Window, through which any communication can be received free of expence.

* * Such of the Subscribers to the Museum as remove from their present residence, will please to leave Directions at the Office of the Editor, that the Museum may follow them.

Take Notice!

At a Meeting of the Directors of the Tammanial Tontine, held at the City Tavern, on Wednesday Evening the 25th of April, 1792, the following Resolution was passed:

WHEREAS, it was Resolved, at a Meeting of the Directors of the Tammanial Tontine Association, the 29th of March last, that the sum of three dollars, remaining to be paid for the second payment on shares in the said Tontine, should be requested on or before the last day of the present month which, from particular circumstances it is judged expedient further to postpone.

Therefore, Resolved, that one Dollar, of the aforesaid three dollars, be ordered to be paid on or before the 8th day of May next; and the payment of the remaining two dollars, be deferred till the first day of July next, subject nevertheless to the interest as before ordered.

Ordered, That the Secretary cause the said resolution to be published.

A true Copy from the minutes,
BENJAMIN STRONG, Sec'y

T H E A T R E.

Messrs. Hammond and Bisset's Night.
On MONDAY EVENING, the 30th inst.
will be presented, a COMEDY, called,
The BUSY BODY.

END OF THE PLAY,

Various Feats of Tumbling by Messrs. Placide and the Little Devil.

To which will be added, a Comic Opera, called,
The POOR SOLDIER.

With the Original Overture and Accompaniments.
The whole to conclude with a Dancing Ballet, called
The RETURN of the LABOURERS.

With the Sabotier Dance.

VIVAT RESPUBLICA.

MAIL DILIGENCE STAGE OFFICE.

At the City-Tavern.

THE Public will please to take notice that the Proprietors of the Mail Diligence, have altered the hour of starting, from three o'clock in the afternoon, to twenty minutes after eight o'clock in the morning: This stage admits but seven seats, and leaves Powles Hook on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday mornings, and at 4 o'clock, on every Friday afternoon: All application for seats in this stage must be made to JAMES CARR, at the office.

Mr. Carr will engage for the conveyance of expresses, extra stages, &c.

Fare of a passenger, 4 dols.

150 wt of baggage, 4 dols.

Feb. 18. J. M. CUMMINGS, & Co.

A GENTEEL ROOM TO LET.

ANY Gentleman or Lady may be accommodated with a genteel Room pleasantly situated in the Bowery, near Delancy's House, by the week, month, or during the summer, with the privilege of a Kitchen, Garden, &c. Enquire of the Printer.

The COURT of APOLLO.

The BLIND MAN'S COMPLAINT.

HOW dull and cheerless are my days,
Who live depriv'd of sight!
To see the Sun's meridian blaze
Is gloomy as the night.

Fix'd in my chair, in pensive mood
The tedious hours I wear,
A thousand anxious thoughts intrude,
Fore-runners of despair.

Then up I rouse, some friendly hand
Directing my dark way,
Which seems like Egypt's punish'd land,
When Heav'n with-held the day.

The seasons, that with various dye
Diversify the year,
All blank to my extinguish'd eye,
In darkness disappear.

Where is the bloom of vernal flow'rs?
The lily and the rose,
No more shall greet my visual pow'rs,
Nor their gay drefs disclose.

The groves in youthful green array'd,
That tremble in the breeze;
The Sun-beams glancing thro' the shade,
Of intermingling trees:

The streams below, the clouds on high,
By wafting winds impell'd;
No more shall please my wond'ring eye,
(So oft with joy beheld.)

The spheres that circle round the pole,
The Moon and starry train,
These darkned orbs which idly roll,
Essay to find in vain.

I darkling roam from place to place,
Still fearful where to tread;
While trembling in my feeble pace,
A thousand harms I dread.

Yet are these still-endearing shades
But half the grief I know;
For want my humble house invades,
And threats with lasting woe.

My faithful wife, and infant train,
These raise my frequent sigh;
While they of num'rous ills complain,
And no relief is nigh.

This prompts me to reveal my care,
To minds where pity sways;
Whose charity can chase despair,
And the afflicted raise.

That Providence, divinely wise,
Which veils my orbs with night,
Will sure, without the aid of eyes,
Direct my footsteps right.

O lead me to the friendly gate,
Where human souls are found!
Who love to ease the ills of fate,
And heal where sorrows wound.

Such virtuous minds, a sure reward,
In heavenly realms shall find;
Who thus the sighing poor regard,
The helpless and the blind.

BON MOT.

A Moving sermon being preached in a country church, all fell a weeping but one man, who being ask'd, why he did not weep along with the rest? *Oh!* said he, *I belong to another parish.*

THE MORALIST.

MAXIM.

'Tis likely that a Man is sincere in his praises if he dares blame you, when you think you are to blame.

THIS is so true, that they who design to flatter a man nicely with their praises, affect, in order to make them appear more sincere, to find something in him that may be criticized. But, abating of such an artifice, it is certain that when men seem to be sincerely inclined to blame any thing that deserves to be blamed, we are very apt to believe, that what they praise, is truly praise worthy. Indeed, it were to be wished, that men would behave themselves in such a manner; they would be then more eager to attain to perfection, because it would then be more sincerely cherished; and vices would be more abhorred, because they would be more earnestly assailed.

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EDUCATION.

THE parents and guardians of youth, are respectfully informed, that the school for the education of young gentlemen, now kept by the subscriber, at No. 34, Fair-street, will on the first of May next, be removed to a commodious and airy room, No. 6, Beekman-street—In which will be taught, reading, writing, and arithmetic; the English language grammatically, together with the elements of the Greek and Latin languages. They will also be taught speaking, in an articulate easy, and graceful manner.

He takes this opportunity to return his sincere thanks to his patrons and employers, and hopes by his assiduity and attention in some measure to promote the interest of literature, and merit the approbation and patronage of the public.

April 14.

PETER HAWES.

Mr. ELY respectfully informs the public that the school, for young ladies which is now kept at Harmony Hall, No. 8, Gold street, will, on the first day of May next, be removed to No. 6 Beekman street, where young ladies will be instructed in all the most useful branches of English education. Knowing that the continuation of favours depends on the progress of his pupils, he assures the parents and guardians of youth, that no pains shall be wanting on his part to render his employers full satisfaction.

A morning school will be kept at the above place.

The above mentioned schools, tho' taught in the same building, will still be kept in separate apartments; experience having convinced the instructors that the different tempers and dispositions require as different treatment; and the amusements and manners of the one being entirely unbecoming in the other, they esteem it highly improper for the youth of the different sexes to be promiscuously taught in the same school.

April 14.

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CASTELLI,

ITALIAN STAY-MAKER, just arrived from Paris, has removed from No. 22, Water-street, opposite the Coffee-House, to No. 70, Broadway, opposite the City-Tavern, returns his sincere thanks to the ladies of this city, for the great encouragement he has received, and hopes to merit a continuance of their favours by due attention, and the strictest punctuality. He continues to make all sorts of stays, Italian shapes, French Corset English stays, Turn stays, Suckling stays, Riding stays and all sorts of dresses, in the most elegant and newest fashion. Feb. 21. 98.

N. B. Wanted, one or two young girls, of good character, as apprentices to the above business.

MR. GREENWOOD,

Surgeon Dentist and Operator for the Teeth,

GIVES his most respectful compliments to the Ladies and Gentlemen who please to honor him with their commands, and begs they will send word, if convenient, previous to their calling on him, or wanting his assistance, as perhaps it may prevent a disappointment, except when immediate attendance is necessary. As Mr. Greenwood is often engaged when called upon, he will with pleasure wait on those Ladies or Gentlemen who cannot conveniently call on him at his house, No. 5, Vesey-street, opposite the N. E. side of St. Paul's Church.

N. B. His abilities in the line of his profession is well known and approved by the first families in the United States as well as Foreigners.

Mr. Greenwood's Specific Dentifrice for cleaning the teeth, preventing the scurvy, and preserving the gums, in using it recommends itself. To be had at his house, at 2s. 6d. per box, or 24s. per dozen. 94

A few copies of the

A M E R I C A N O R A C L E,
May be had of Hodge and Campbell, Berry and Rogers, and T. Allen, New-York,

Price Two dollars in boards:—Containing An account of the New discoveries that have been made in the Arts and Sciences, with a variety of religious, political, physical, and philosophical subjects, necessary to be known in all families, for the promotion of their present felicity and future happiness—by the Hon. SAMUEL STARNES, L.L.D.

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